Assumptions underlying draft recommendations:

- "Consumers:" individuals receiving care or helping to provide, manage, or monitor the care of a family member or others.
- Other eHealth workgroups will identify appropriate technology and financial means to implement these recommendations.

Charge	Status	Discussion Date (proposed)
Understand consumer expectations regarding electronic health data exchange (1).	The stakeholder survey had little consumer representation (n=11 self-identified as "consumers") so the group looked to national surveys. Key resources and findings: Markle Foundation—Attitudes of Americans Regarding Personal Health Records and Nationwide Electronic Health Information Exchange: Key Findings from Two Surveys of Americans (10/05)	September 12: Consumer Listening Session
	 Americans believe an electronic exchange of health information would enhance quality and increase efficiency of the health care system. Survey respondents rate attributes of a proposed nationwide health information exchange that focus on security and privacy as the highest priorities. These attributes are also rated as the top reasons for supporting the creation of an exchange or network. A majority of Americans believe that doctors keeping electronic medical records of their patients would: Allow physicians to access medical information at a moment's notice (93% Agree) Allow physicians to determine what treatments work best for different diseases (81% Agree) Improve health care quality (80% Agree) Be secure and private (66% Agree) Decrease health care costs (60% Agree) 	September 20 mtg
	 National Consumer Health Privacy Survey 2005 Two in three Americans are concerned about the confidentiality of their personal health information and are largely unaware of their privacy rights. 	

Charge	Status	Discussion Date (proposed)
	 One in eight patients reportedly engages in behavior to protect personal privacy, presenting a potential risk to their health. More than half (52 percent) of respondents are concerned that employers may use health information to limit job opportunities. Consumers report a favorable view of new health technology, with a majority (59 percent) willing to share personal health information when it could result in better medical treatment. Next Steps: Consumer Listening Session scheduled for Sept. 12 in Oconomowoc, WI from 1:00 – 4:00. Key themes will be included in action plan. 	
Identify HIE and HIT outcomes that are highest priority from the consumer perspective	Rec 2.1: Priority consumer outcomes of HIE and HIT: Information exchange that improves patient care Appropriate consumer and provider access to health information Security of health information Improved communication among parties relevant to patient care Decision support that ensures appropriate care Rec 2.2: Add 'medical devices' to high priority EHR/HIE data elements identified by patient care group. Rec 2.3: Highlight the following data elements in patient care list as elements of added privacy concern: Identity/demographics/Master person index Diagnoses Medications Allergies Labs and Other Diagnostics Procedures Patient visits and hospitalizations Discharge summaries and progress notes Payer/Insurance/Coverage and eligibility	June 23 meeting

Charge	Status	Discussion Date (proposed)
	Next steps: Patient care WG will address priority areas outlined above in use cases. Consumer Interests WG will review use cases (see charge #7 below).	
 3. Define acceptable and unacceptable data use policies to maintain privacy and security including agreements for patient consent and use of data, including: Whether patients will be permitted to optout of having their information in the exchange How patients will access their own data 	 Rec 3.1: In accordance with current Wisconsin law (providers shall share patient information for treatment purposes) patients will not be permitted to opt-out of including their general health information in Wisconsin's information exchange. Recommendations regarding the possibility of opting out of including more sensitive information are in progress (see charge #4 below). Rec 3.2: Adopt Markle Foundation Consumer and Patient Principles for System Design as a template for recommendations related to access. Individuals should be able to access their health and medical data conveniently and affordably (#1) Individuals should be able to decide (i.e., authorize) when their health data are shared, and with whom (#2) Individuals should be able to designate someone else, such as a loved one, to have access to and exercise control over how their records are shared (#3) Individuals should receive easily understood information about all the ways that their health data may be used or shared (#4) Individuals should be able to review which entities have had access to their personal health data (#5) Electronic health data exchanges must protect the integrity, security, privacy, and confidentiality of an individual's information (#6) 	July 28 meeting

Charge	Status	Discussion Date (proposed)
 4. Make recommendations on whether health information with special protections will be included in electronic health data exchange, such as information about: Mental health Alcohol and drug abuse treatment Communicable diseases Genetic testing And potential limits required on the use and disclosure of that special information (5b). 	Rec 4.1: Add the following areas to discussion of sensitive health information: Adoption Developmental disabilities Sexual assault Domestic violence Rec 4.2: Discussions should differentiate between areas delineated by HIPAA (treatment, health care operations, payment, public health). Rec 4.3: Current controlling law (Wisconsin law or HIPAA) should serve as the foundation for treatment of sensitive information (i.e., whether or not patients can opt-out or opt-in). Rec 4.4: Patients should be made aware of the risks and benefits of excluding their health information from exchange. Key concerns identified in discussions to date: What is included in exchange Who has access to the information exchanged A patient/consumer's ability to influence (or limit) access Whether an individual is receiving routine or emergency care Next steps: Compile current practices under controlling law for each type of sensitive information. Workgroup members, resources, and Sept. 12 attendees (?) will be asked to weigh in with concerns or	July 12 meeting, Continued: July 28 Aug. 21
 5. Define acceptable and unacceptable data use policies for oversight purposes, including (5a): Public health Research 	suggested policy changes in each area.	July 28 meeting Cont: Aug. 21

Charge	Status	Discussion Date (proposed)
FIRST UPDATE to eHEALTH BOARD: AUGUST 3		
6. Define recommended guidelines and real-world examples that clarify how data sharing can balance the requirement to protect patient privacy and system security with the need to share information to improve patient-centered care (3).	 Discussion topics: ■ Patient care workgroup chair or staff present use cases ■ Workgroup discuss use cases as a double-check for: ○ Appropriateness of recommendations to date ○ Meeting consumer health-information needs 	August 21 meeting
7. Identify desired outcomes and options to meet consumer expectations regarding electronic health data exchange so that consumers are well prepared to manage their own health care and to advocate for themselves as they use health care services and to support mutual accountability for health. (1).	 Discussion topics: Education campaign (including PHR) Possible encouragement of patient-provider e-communication 	Sept. 19 meeting
 8. Identify specific legal actions required for the priorities recommended by the clinical work team, including (5c): Whether statutory/regulatory amendments are needed Practical, non-technical strategies and solutions for developing electronic health data exchange that will ensure the secure and confidential transmission of personal 		Sept. 19 meeting Cont: Oct. 3 meeting
9. Review draft and adjust recommendations		October 3 meeting
REVIEW FIRST (FULL) DRAFT OF eHEALTH ACTION PLAN (VIA EMAIL OCT. 9–24)		

Charge	Status	Discussion Date (proposed)
10. Finalize recommendations	Topics for discussion: Governance Tentatively adopted Markle Consumer Principle stating: Independent bodies, accountable to the public, should oversee the electronic health data exchanges. No single stakeholder group should dominate these oversight bodies. Consumer representatives selected by their peers should participate as full voting members. Financing revisit after reviewing finance workgroup reccs.	October 23 meeting November 6 meeting
REVIEW SECOND (FULL) DRAFT OF eHEALTH ACTION PLAN (VIA EMAIL NOV. 7-10)		
11. Submit final draft to eHealth Board		November 14
12. Final Action Plan submitted to Governor		December 1